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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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No. 18,870. 號十七百六千八萬一第 日一十月二年午戊 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1918. 六拜禮 號三十二月三年七國民華中 PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 "	" 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 8.00 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 "	" 10 "
6.00 " to 8.30 "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 8.50 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
 Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compendious Order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers. 1468

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
CANTON (Yai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.25		1.38		4.25		6.25		8.25
SHEUNG SHUI	dep.	7.40	8.05	1.45	11.45	4.35	6.35	6.35	8.35	8.35
YUEN YUEN	dep.	7.55	8.15	1.55	11.55	4.45	6.45	6.45	8.45	8.45
Shum Chun	dep.	10.35	8.30	2.00	12.00	4.50	6.50	6.50	8.50	8.50
Shung Shui	dep.		8.10	1.41	11.50	4.40	6.40	6.40	8.40	8.40
YUEN YUEN	dep.		8.25	1.48	12.05	4.45	6.45	6.45	8.45	8.45
Tai Po Market	dep.		8.45	1.58	12.15	4.55	6.55	6.55	8.55	8.55
Tai Po	dep.		8.44	1.53	12.24	4.54	6.54	6.54	8.54	8.54
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Represent the highest degree of
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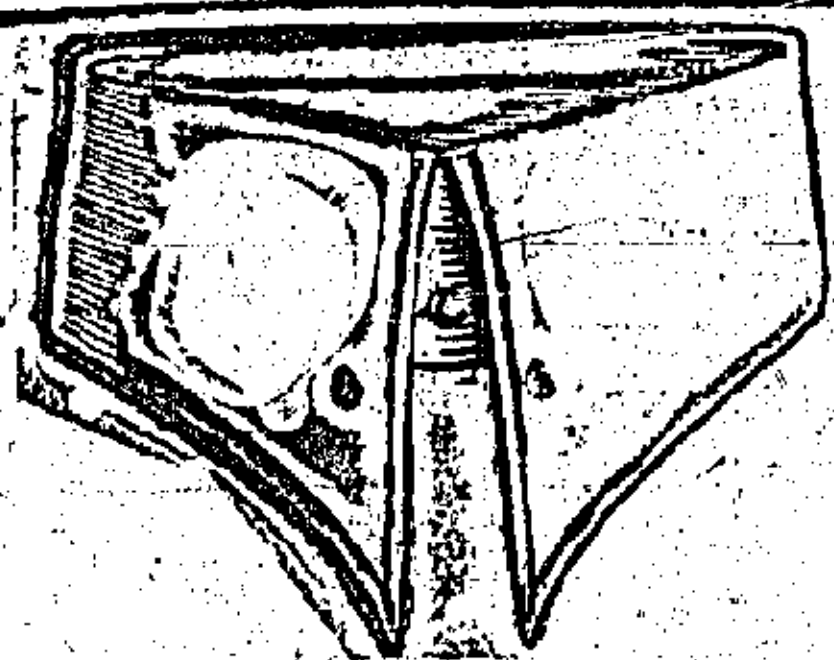
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The Collar of To-day
is the Soft Collar, and discerning men are selecting
SUMMIT SOFT COLLARS—the collars which combine
comfort and economy with the Summit distinctive style
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Summit SHAPE 66
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CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINISTROS CIGARS.

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The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars
beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$4 per box duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Mar. 27th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Apr. 24th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" ... May 22nd.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric
Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms
(all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be
surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TORO KISS KAMBA and the CANADIAN
PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

SPORT.

CRICKET NOTES.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Hongkong v. Civil Service, on the Club
Ground.

Craigengower v. Kowloon, at Craigengower.

Navy v. R.G.A. or R.E., at Happy Valley.

The most important match to-day is the one between the Club and Civil Service, and in view of its bearing on the destination of the shield, there should be a big turn-out to see the game. The Club are fielding a strong side, and if they win the toss and put their opponents in they will probably win, while if they bat first the chances are that a drawn game will be the result. Another important factor, and one which must not be lost sight of, is the weather. On a sticky wicket, Bird will have a considerable advantage, and might quite conceivably win the match for his side, though there is the other point to remember also, that he has been playing for and against the Club for so many years that his bowling is well understood there. A good wicketkeeper would be a great asset to the Civil Servants in such a match as to-morrow's, and good fielding might quite easily decide the issue. In these departments the Club have the advantage, and they are favourites for the points. The Civil Servants must go out to win, and slow scoring, or any attempt to play for a draw, will lose them many friends. Hamilton was in his best form last Saturday, but the wicket to-day is not likely to help him to the same extent as it did last week.

Kowloon are taking no risks in their final match and will have a very strong eleven out against Craigengower. The points will mean nothing to the Kowloon side, however, unless the Club are defeated, in which event they still have a ray of hope.

Two of the Service teams will be on view at Happy Valley, but we have been unable to discover which. The only interesting point is in regard to the position on the list the Navy will occupy. But for the Defence Corps' Camp, the season would now have been finished, and finished without a single wet Saturday, but now there are grave fears of rain causing trouble in the final matches.

CIVIL SERVICE v. THE CLUB.

The following will represent the Civil Service C.C. on the Club on the Club Ground to-day at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn (capt.), R. E. O. Bird, E. W. Hamilton, W. Dixon, R. C. Withers, D. M. Goodall, B. W. Bradbury, C. M. W. Reynolds, P. T. Lambie, W. H. Edmunds, and F. W. Ling.

CRAIENGOWER v. KOWLOON.

In this league fixture to be played to-day on the Craigengower ground at 2 p.m. the teams will be as follows:—Craigengower—A. W. Grimmett, J. S. Graham, F. B. Thompson, T. F. Ford, A. Reilly, G. Munley, M. H. Abbas, J. D. Moore, C. Sear, W. Pitt and R. Bass. Kowloon—J. P. Robinson (captain), J. Stalker, P. H. Cobb, A. A. Claxton, K. Macaskill, L. J. Blackburn, L. B. S. Hodge, C. I. Stapleton, F. E. Joseland, D. T. Elson and R. Pestonji.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

One of the most interesting matches of the season takes place this afternoon, when the Hongkong Defence Corps meet the Royal Engineers in the United Services League. The Corps are turning out a team that appears to be the strongest they have fielded this year, and a great struggle is certain. A win for the civilians will probably give them the league as, in that event, the soldiers will have to defeat the Navy and R.G.A. to gain a re-play, and both these teams at full strength are formidable opponents. On the other hand, a win for the soldiers will make them feel very safe, as they will then only require one point out of a possible four to become champions. The defence of the Corps is particularly strong, and it is exceedingly doubtful if the Engineers will get past McCubbin and Stalker, even if they beat the Corps halves. As the R.E. defence, also, is pretty good, a very probable result is a draw, in which case the league will still be fairly open, with the possibility that the Defence Corps and the R.E. may have to meet again finally to decide the championship.

There are two matches down for decision in the second division. Neither will have much bearing on the league table, although the Staff and Departments still have a slight chance of becoming runners up. Efforts have been made to arrange for St. Joseph's College and South China Athletic to meet this afternoon at 4.30 on the Navy ground, as it has been found impossible to arrange a meeting between the Navy and Middlesex. If the match takes place it should provide a very fine game, and it is sure to be followed with keen interest by an enormous crowd. A win for St. Joseph's would be very cheering to the 88th Co. R.G.A. and the B.T. Reserve, neither of whom has quite lost hope of finishing at the top of the second division, while the Staff and Departments and St. Joseph's College still have a possibility of being in the picture at the final arrangement of positions.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R.E. v. H.K.D.C.—Club Ground, Kick-off, 5 p.m. Referee, Mr. Byrne.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

Staff and Departments v. Middlesex Res.—Navy Ground, Kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Loach.

87th Co. R.G.A. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.—Club Ground, Kick-off, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. Durose.

South China Athletic v. St. Joseph's College—Navy Ground, Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. This match may not take place.

LAWN TENNIS.

KOWLOON C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The entries for all but one of the events in this Tournament are very satisfactory and the lists will be closed on Sunday. In view of the very small number of entries for the Ladies' Singles (competitors being confined to relatives of members), it has been decided to make this an Open event, and it is hoped that many ladies, though they have no connection with the Club, will enter. Competitors are requested to send their names to Mr. L. J. Blackburn, Hon. Secretary of the Kowloon Cricket Club, before April 1st, when the list will be closed.

YING WA COLLEGE SPORTS.

A successful athletic sports meeting was held at the Racecourse, yesterday, by the Ying Wa College. Despite the inclement state of the weather, there was a fairly large gathering of parents and friends. Altogether there were 28 events, and they were competed for keenly. Cecil Chan won the Senior Championship Cup, and Chu Kwan Lu the Junior. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Bryant distributed the prizes, and was given three cheers, at the invitation of Mr. A. Hughes, headmaster. Tea was provided for the visitors in the Grand Stand.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

This Society sent to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., yesterday, two cases of war comforts containing the following articles to be forwarded to The Matron, Q.A.I.M.N.S., 28, Stationary Hospital, Ismailieh, Egypt:—1,200 roller bandages, 28 prs. stretchers, 94 prs. cloth slippers, 25 mittens, 68 flannel vests, 134 covers, 130 quilts, pyjamas, 27 prs. socks, 60 prs. mittens, 10 mops, 23 sleeveless sweaters, 35 prs. white woollen bed-socks, 35 white woollen caps, 12 brown woollen caps, 12 bags swabs, and 6 floor-cloths. The Embroidered Table Cloth presented by Mrs. G. Banker and raffled for the benefit of the Society's Wool Fund resulted in \$109 being realised. The winning number (103) was held by Mrs. Hon Ting.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated March 13th state:—Though the transactions have not been very important our market is firm with an upward tendency, the reason being that nearly all the previously existing contracts have been fulfilled at the same time. Singapore and Hongkong are always buyers at good rates; consequently all that the millers have to dispose of is sent to these markets. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st of January up to the 5th of March, 1918, is 232,048 tons against 215,584 tons in 1917. We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 Sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong dollars: 3.48 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for 15th April/May shipment.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

EMERGENCY.

Fifty trenchcoats have been set aside at Headquarters Office for use by members called out on emergency when in plain clothes.

TRENCHCOATS.

All ranks below the rank of Inspector will carry trenchcoats whenever in uniform.

SERVICE RIFLES.

Members of No. 1 Company are ordered to return their Service Rifles to Armoury at Central on either Monday, March 25th, or Tuesday, March 26th, between the hours of 5.15 p.m. and 6 p.m. Pull-throughs and oil-bottles need not be returned.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.

All Members of No. 1 Section, and all men warned for duty as Search Supervisors from No. 1 Platoon and No. 3 Company, etc., and all members recently attached from Hongkong Defence Corps, will attend in uniform at Headquarters Club on Thursday, March 28th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

By Order,

T. F. HUGHES,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

All detachments will parade on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 9 a.m. for Company and Stretcher drill, and inspection of equipment. Dress: Helmets; shorts; puttees; haversacks (filled); water-bottles (filled). Ambulance and stretchers required.

NO. 3 V.A.D.

Monday, 25th inst.:—

1.15 p.m. Recruit drill.

Tuesday, 26th inst.:—

1.15 p.m. Recruit drill.

Wednesday, 27th inst.:—

2.30 p.m. Band practice.

Saturday, 29th inst.:—

2.30 p.m. Band practice.

NO. 4 V.A.D.

Monday, 25th inst.:—

4.20 p.m. Banding practice.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.20 p.m. Banding and stretcher drill.

Monday, 25th inst.:—

1.20 p.m. First aid.

Thursday, 29th inst.:—

1.20 p.m. Banding practice.

(8d.) E. RAUPE

(District Supt. in charge of District). Hongkong, 23rd March, 1918.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR R. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 955 Pte. A. C. D. Logan was enrolled on 11th March, 1918, and posted to M-Gun Co.

No. 956 Pte. G. F. Dumbarton was enrolled on 18th March, 1918, and posted to "D" Co., No. 2 Platoon.

No. 957 Pte. A. G. S. Morton was enrolled on 18th March, 1918, and posted to "D" Company.

No. 105 Corp'l. J. E. Eldridge, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign to join the Hongkong Police Reserve, dated 13th March, 1918.

No. 150 Spr. F. C. Clamo, Engineer Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 585 Pte. J. Baker, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, dated 15th March, 1918.

ATTACHED.

Pte. W. J. Carrie, "A" Co., is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 14th March, 1918.

Sgt. C. E. Thomas, "B" Co., is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 18th March, 1918.

Pte. H. Cobb, "A" Co., is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 18th March, 1918.

Sgt. J. A. E. Bullock, "A" Co., is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 20th March, 1918.

Pte. F. L. Joseland, "A" Co., is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 20th March, 1918.

TRANSFERS.

Corps Order No. 4 dated 15th March, 1918, referring to the transfer of Cpl. J. E. Eldridge to the H.K.P.R., is cancelled.

No. 843 Gunner T. M. Leitch is transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 16th March, 1918.

No. 845 Pte. T. P. Lindsay Woods, "A" Co., is transferred to the Engineer Co., dated 19th March, 1918.

LEAVE.

Lieut. C. W. Bewick, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 8th May, 1918.

Sergeant C. E. H. Beavis, "B" Co., is granted 6 months and 23 days' leave from 8th May, 1918.

Sergeant A. B. Bryson, "B" Co., is granted 5 months' leave from 1st April, 1918.

Corpl. S. Jek, Eng. Co., is granted 4 months' leave from 20th March, 1918.

Pte. S. H. Dodwell, "B" Co., is granted 4 months' leave from 11th April, 1918.

Pte. G. A. Hastings, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 11th April, 1918.

Pte. W. T. Watts-Evans, "D" Co., is granted 4 months' leave from 21st March, 1918.

Spr. E. Grant Smith, Eng. Co., is granted 30 days' leave from 19th March, 1918.

Pte. D. Keith, "B" Co., is granted 30 days' leave from 31st March, 1918.

Pte. R. G. Southerton, M.G. Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave from 17th March, 1918.

Pte. R. A. Ramsay, "B" Co., is granted extension of leave until end of April, 1918.

MUSKETRY.

Annual Musketry Course, Individual Field Practices at Kowloon City Range, on Sunday, 24th instant, for all N.C.O.s and men of "A" and "B" Companies. Mounted Section and Signalling Section who have not completed those practices. Parade at Blake Pier at 8.30 p.m. and proceed by launch to Kowloon City. Dress: Marching order. Helmets to be worn. 2nd-Lieut. Thomas will attend.

Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire these practices.

COMMUNICATION DRILL.

At Headquarters on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Platoon drill will be practised.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES.

Saturday, 23rd inst.:—

2.30 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. The following N.C.O.s and men will attend:—Sgt. Crawford, L/Bona, Bailton and Wilman and Gns. Fisher, Martin and Rapley.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 25th inst.:—

7.50 a.m. Right Half Co. D.R.F. Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 26th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. Class.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. Class only.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. D.R.F. Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. D.R.F. Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

22nd to 29th inst.:—

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 6.15 p.m., Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Mathewman; Lyeemman, 2nd-Lieut. Templeton; Sloucutters, 2nd-Lieut. Marley.

Instructions for N.C.O.s and men of Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, Class 3 at Lyeemman at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Serjeants Owendene and Parsons, R.E., Corp'l. Day and 2nd-Corp'l. Norris.

H.K.D.C., at Belchers, and Staff-Serjeants Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergeants Williams, H.K.D.C., and Lyeemman.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 26th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 26th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Wednesday, 27th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Dock. Platoon drill.

5.50 p.m. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Dress: Drill order.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 25th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 26th inst.:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Note.—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Wednesday, 27th inst.:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters, Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McKerns, Pinguet and Stapleton.

MOUNTED SECTION.

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

THE GOLF CLUB TURF.

QUESTION OF UPRIGHTS AGAIN.

The enquiry into the racecourse disaster was continued at the Magistracy yesterday.

The Coroner asked Mr. Bowley if the contractors Sze Hop could provide the Court with a model of sheds 8 and 9. The evidence was that shed 8 had a floor which extended throughout No. 9, and, also, there was the question as to the method by which the shed was provided with a gangway. If the model could show the floors and show that bridge, or gangway he would be very much obliged.

Mr. Bowley agreed to have the model constructed.

THE GOLF CLUB TURF.

Mr. E. J. Crist said in 1911 he was a member of the Committee of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club. He wished to make it quite clear that in 1911 the Golf Club Committee approached the P.W.D. with a view to preserving the greens over which these matcheds were built, and in consequence of the representations of the Committee the Government made certain regulations.

The Coroner: Did the Committee make any suggestions as to the construction of the sheds?—The Committee, I believe, made a suggestion that a causeway should be put down at the back of the sheds. At any rate that was what was done. There was also a suggestion, he believed, that it would be advantageous if the posts were not let into the ground, but, as a matter of fact, the uprights previous to that were never let into the ground for any distance. They were simply sunk in two or three inches but that dumping injured the turf.

By the Crown Solicitor: Before the causeways were constructed the people came out of the matcheds and walked across the greens.

Mr. Lo: The Committee made certain suggestions and left it to the P.W.D. to carry them out if they thought fit, taking due regard for the safety of the public.

THE QUESTION OF UPRIGHTS AGAIN.

W. J. Wilkinson, an overseer of the Hongkong Land Investment Company, said he was in shed No. 8 at the time of the collapse, on the top floor. His wife, three sons, his daughter, three nephews and son-in-law were with him. At about 2.55 p.m. he heard a cracking noise similar to the sound of an earthquake shock. The cracking noise appeared to come from the whole structure of No. 8. He noticed the shed away to and fro and then it suddenly collapsed. He estimated that there were more than 30 people on his floor at the time. There was no panic of any kind whatever before the public road side. There was no abnormal movement of the people of any kind on his floor and he did not notice any movement among the people in other parts of the shed. When the shed fell the nine members of his party were buried in the debris. His floor, he estimated, fell about 16 feet. After he was pinned down he decided not to move for fear some debris might fall on top of him. At that moment, however, he saw a fire, apparently in the partition between sheds Nos. 8 and 9. The fire was quite a small one on the level of the first floor as it was in its collapsed state. The fire looked as though it was just starting; in his opinion it started after the collapse occurred. He then made his way out through the roof and made aged to get his family out also. He crawled across the roof and escaped on the public road side. By the time he got out the fire had spread considerably and was burning strongly. He thought the bodies of the people found by Nos. 8 and 9 sheds after the fire were the bodies of persons who had been pinned down by the collapse. The shed was entered by a stairway which went in an angle to the first floor. He did not believe that this staircase collapsed independently coming to escaping people crushing on to it. Shed No. 8 fell on to shed No. 9 and not on to No. 7. He was standing with his back to the racecourse at the time and the floor on which he was standing over to his right. He did not think that his floor could have fallen in the first instance towards No. 9 and then receded itself and fallen on to No. 7. The floor fell in one direction towards No. 9; he was certain of that.

By the Crown Solicitor: Subsequently he saw the large heap of bodies between sheds Nos. 8 and 9. They were approximately at the spot where he had first seen the fire.

By Mr. Bowley: He saw two Chinese chattering on the first floor of shed No. 8. He could not say whether they were alright at the time of the collapse. He could look down from the top floor on to the first floor of No. 8. He would estimate there were about 200 people there just before the collapse. When the shed began to crack those people made a rush for the door.

By Mr. Stevenson: When he returned to the scene of the fire after taking his family home, the Fire Brigade was working. There was no pressure of water whatsoever. This would be between 3.20 and 3.30.

By Mr. Lo: He firmly believed that the collapse occurred first in No. 8 and that shed No. 8, by its collapse, knocked over No. 9.

By the Coroner: He did not notice his shed sinking vertically at all. He believed there may have been a general movement of the upright supports in the shed owing to the fact that they were not inserted into the ground. In his opinion they should be inserted at least 3 feet. Witness added that he had served his apprenticeship to the building trade.

Mr. Bowley: How long have you been in Hongkong?—Twenty-seven years.

Have you seen matcheds with uprights sunk three feet into the ground?—Yes, and if I was supervising scaffolding I should want the uprights down that distance in soft ground.

The Coroner: The site of these matcheds was soft ground?—Yes.

Mr. Bowley: Did you notice that the ground was as hard as iron at the time of the races?—I did not. I do not see how it could be if it is turf ground. If it is turf ground it must be soft, because if there is not a certain amount of earth the turf will not grow. I should call all such ground soft ground. If the uprights had been put into the ground to any extent at all it would have prevented a collapse of this sort. It was not an ordinary collapse of a floor, but was due, in my opinion, to the movement at the base of the uprights.

If the uprights are connected by cross sleepers at the base going in opposite directions would not that prevent the uprights moving?—It is a preventive, but not a sufficient one for a weight which is constantly shifting. The lashing can become loose. Witness added that he considered it was a risky method of constructing matcheds to have floors at different levels in adjoining sheds.

The Coroner: Do you believe it is safe to build a matcheds three storeys high?—Yes, if properly constructed it would be safe.

Leung Wan Sung said he was in shed No. 11 at the time of the collapse, on the ground floor. He first heard a creaking sound, then the shed collapsed and he was pinned down. Two or three minutes afterwards he saw a fire near shed No. 10. He saw no fire on the other side. He noticed about 2.30—that the lashing on No. 11 were making a noise. They were working up and down. This led him to believe the matcheds were unsafe and he was at first inclined to leave, but eventually stopped where he was.

By the Crown Solicitor: He had had no experience of matcheds and had never been in a matcheds before the race meeting. The enquiry was then adjourned for tidings.

Chiu Chai, a Chinese "boy," said he was in shed 13, on the first floor, at the time of the collapse. He heard a creaking sound from the floor on which he was standing. The floor was full to overflowing. The creaking caused a disturbance. When the shed fell he was pinned down for about five minutes and subsequently escaped through the roof on the racecourse side. When he got out he saw a fire in No. 11. There was no fire at the time, in No. 13.

Kwong Sui Ting, No. 2 Boy at the Golf Club, said at the time of the collapse he was in the Golf Club, standing at the bar door. He saw the whole row of the bar doors. There was a very strong creak and he then ran upstairs in the Golf Club house in order to close the windows. When he came down he spoke to Mr. Henderson, who told him to get plenty of water ready. The flow in the pipe, however, was very slow. Subsequently he helped to move things out of the club.

By Mr. Bowley: He obtained the water from the cook-house. There were only two buckets in the club.

By the Coroner: It was very hard to express an opinion as to whether they would have been able to put out the fire if they had had more water. When he first saw the fire it was on the Golf Club side of the sheds.

Inspector Gast, a warden in Victoria Gaol, said he was standing inside the enclosure of the Grand Stand at the time of the collapse. He was at the top of the slope. First he heard a crack and then he saw a booth, about No. 16, falling towards him and slightly backward towards the road. A few seconds after he saw the whole of the sheds fall like a pack of cards. He went to the assistance of the people pinned down, and a few minutes after the cry of fire was raised. He remained with him at the time that they must hurry or the fire would be on them. He was engaged in rescue work in the middle of the row and he saw the fire about two or three booths away on his right.

By the Crown Solicitor: He did not see any sign of movement among the crowds before No. 16 shed moved.

By Mr. Bowley: The rails were still standing when he went to the sheds to render assistance, but he did not notice whether the struts of the stands were fastened to these rails.

J. M. Dyer, clerk in the Police Department, who was in sheds 4, 5 and 6 at the time of the collapse, stated that he first saw smoke between sheds No. 7 and 8.

By the Crown Solicitor: He first noticed some people rush out of the sheds. They said nothing, and he imagined that something had happened outside the sheds and that they were going to look.

Inspector West, principal warden in Victoria Gaol, gave evidence that he was in the Grand Stand enclosure at the time of the collapse, standing just outside the pavilion. He heard someone shouting that the stands were falling and then he saw the booths bulging backwards, beginning from between Nos. 15 and 16. The sheds seemed to bulge from the middle and fell slowly. He ran at once to see if he could render any assistance, and three or four minutes after his arrival at the stands he saw smoke between Nos. 12 and 13. It would have taken a great quantity of water to put the fire out, because water would have had to have been forced through the roof, which was constructed to resist.

Underneath the fire would have continued whatever water supply had been available.

By the Crown Solicitor: He did not notice his shed sinking vertically at all. He believed there may have been a general movement of the upright supports in the shed owing to the fact that they were not inserted into the ground. In his opinion they should be inserted at least 3 feet. Witness added that he had served his apprenticeship to the building trade.

By the Coroner: He did not notice his shed sinking vertically at all. He believed there may have been a general movement of the upright supports in the shed owing to the fact that they were not inserted into the ground. In his opinion they should be inserted at least 3 feet. Witness added that he had served his apprenticeship to the building trade.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM RESS DAVIES, K.C.))

UTTERING A FORGED BANKNOTE.

Cheung Chung was charged with uttering a forged bank-note; also with being in possession of forged bank-notes.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.) conducted the prosecution.

The following were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. N. S. Brown (foreman), M. A. Razick, A. G. Hewlett, J. M. Wong, P. V. H. Botelho, T. Arnott, and W. L. Wenzel.

The Attorney-General said the charge was that the prisoner changed a \$5 note to appear like a \$100 note. The evidence was that on February 15th prisoner went to a beef stall in the Central Market and asked the accountant of the shop to change the note. This was done, and it was discovered some time after that the note was forged. The man went in search of prisoner, who was eventually arrested. The defence was that the prisoner did not know at the time he passed the note that it was false. It was curious that the prisoner did not take the note to a money-changer, of whom there were several in Queen's Road, instead of going to a beef stall. Still, it was not so extraordinary as it seemed, because he was known at the stall and probably went there to save himself trouble. Prisoner, however, was a shop-coolie and what they would all want to know was what a shop-coolie was doing with a \$100 note and how it came about that the coolie, when arrested, had in his possession \$135 in silver and small notes. On February 13th, two days before the incident, a similar forged note (\$5 to \$100) was passed at a shop in Des Voeux Road, where gambling was being carried on. The man who passed the note said the prisoner gave it to him, and prisoner admitted that in his statement to the Police Court. When the two prisoners were charged there were curious points. Making a statement in reference to what took place at the shop where gambling was carried on, prisoner stated that he was involved by a friend, who had given him the note. He did not know it was forged, and lent it to his friend who was desirous of staking money.

N. J. Austin, cashier at the Chartered Bank, said the \$5 note was altered to represent a \$100 note. The hundred-dollar note was of a different colour. The accountant of the beef stall also gave evidence.

After hearing further evidence the jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

LENT MISSION.

AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Fr. Fraser is conducting a Mission, or rather spiritual retreat, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Beginning on Wednesday last, it will be continued till next Wednesday, the 27th inst. The subjects taken during the past two days were, "The End of Man," and "Death and Sinners." Needless to say, the Church was crowded with a congregation composed of representatives of every nationality.

By Mr. Bowley: He had inspected the shed of which he was a partner previous to the race-meeting, and found that it had been built in the same way as last year, and in accordance with his instructions.

By the Coroner: There were no lamps in the shed.

In the shed, who happened to be in Court, was asked by the Coroner to answer one or two more questions.

The Coroner: I forgot to ask you yesterday, Colonel Ward, whether, when you saw signs of fire and columns of smoke going up, you saw them in more than one place in the shed?—The signs of fire were all concentrated in one space of about six or eight feet.

Are you satisfied that fire broke out only at one place in the row?—Quite satisfied. The outbreak was entirely at that one spot.

We had evidence this morning from a man who was on the top floor of shed No. 8, which would be the floor which you noticed as one of the points of weakness. He was standing on the floor at the time of the collapse and his impression was that the floor collapsed on to No. 9 and not on to No. 7. It went down vertically first of all. I particularly noticed that. The roof fell anything from four to six or eight feet. I saw it straight down as though something underneath had given way. Then the whole of the buildings went, one after the other like a pack of cards, and naturally No. 8 would go into No. 7.

Another Chinese who had been pinned down by the matcheds was called to relate his experiences, and his evidence concluded the enquiry for the day.

The Coroner then remarked that he would like Mr. Wright called to answer certain questions raised by Colonel Ward's evidence and to give information to the Court regarding material for matcheds, etc.

Mr. Bowley said he would have the model of sheds Nos. 8 and 9 ready by Monday or Tuesday, and it was decided not to call Mr. Bird to give evidence until this second model was finished.

The enquiry was then adjourned until this morning at 10.30, when evidence will be given by members of the Fire Brigade.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the Committee of Management for the year ending 31st December, 1917, states that the total number of members at that date was 341. This includes 50 members on the absent list and others exempt from paying subscriptions through being disengaged. During the year 17 members resigned, 50 new members were elected, and 39 were written off.

The Balance Sheet for the year shows a profit of \$1,956.50 as against \$2,736.21 for the previous year. Although a considerable saving has been effected in the expenditure, which shows a decrease of \$1,145.49 from the preceding year, the big drop in income, viz., \$1,925.20, has nullified this advantage and reduced the 1917 profits by \$779.71.

Entrance Fees and Subscriptions show a decrease of \$503 and \$555 respectively, the latter reduction being due to several members leaving the Colony for service in the War area, and until normal conditions prevail reductions under this heading must be expected.

A sum of \$500 voted at the last annual meeting to the St. Dunstan's Home for Blindfolded Soldiers and Sailors was paid last March. In order to pay the final instalment of the War Loan, \$750, the Committee, in January last transferred one of the fixed deposits of \$2,000 to current account. In February last \$1,000 was replaced on fixed deposit. The latter account now stands at \$3,500 (1916 \$4,000), and the Investment in Hongkong Government 6 per cent. War Loan \$3,000.

The Committee's request for members, willing to serve for the year 1918, has been met with apathy. This will leave the work of carrying on, which has been largely increased since the abolition of the post of European manager, on the shoulders of the old members of Committee, who are thanked for their willingness to serve for a further term.

COMPANY REPORT.

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

The profit and loss account of this Bank was presented to the ordinary general meeting of shareholders at Tokio on the 1st instant and was as follows:—

Dr.	
Current Expenses, interests, etc.	Y. 24,380,624.58
Reserve funds	300,000.00
Dividend (10 per cent. per annum)	925,900.00
Balance carried forward to next account	302,929.83
Total	Y. 26,036,554.41
Cr.	
Balance brought forward from last account	Y. 329,892.65
Amount of gross profits for the half-year ending 31st December, 1917	25,732,261.81
Total	Y. 26,036,554.46

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF WHISKY.

For stealing a bottle of whisky from a steamer in Harbour a Chinese was sentenced by Mr. Dyer Ball to six weeks' hard labour.

ALLEGED PURSE SNATCHING.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse from another Chinese.

It was stated that complainant, who is employed as an engine on a small river boat, was walking down from the wharf when defendant brushed against him and extracted his purse.

Defendant said he saw several men running after two men. He joined in chase and, to his surprise, found himself under arrest.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case.

BEGGING ALMS.

Two Chinese were charged with begging in Canal Road.

Sergeant Blackman said that one of the beggars had been sent to Canton, but had returned. He had a wooden leg, but was able to do manual labour. The other defendant was seen by one of the police carrying a child on his back. Whenever he met a European he held out his hat for alms.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined one defendant \$3, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour; and the other defendant \$5, with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

P. W. D. PROSECUTION.

Foo Loong, a Chinese contractor, was charged by Mr. Hutchings, of the P.W.D., with using soft and defective stone in concrete for the foundations of houses in Bonham Road.

Defendant said it was not his fault; he was working under the instructions of the registered owners. He had given orders for the use of better material, but the owners had overruled them.

Mr. Hutchings said he visited the premises on two occasions and found defective stones being used. When he visited the place a third time he still found that his instructions had been ignored, so he entered the present prosecution. It was very dangerous to use such rotten material for the purpose of laying the foundations of a house.

Mr. Dyer Ball said it would be best to get the registered owner as a witness, and adjourned the case till Wednesday next at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose.

Other Local News will be found on Page 6.

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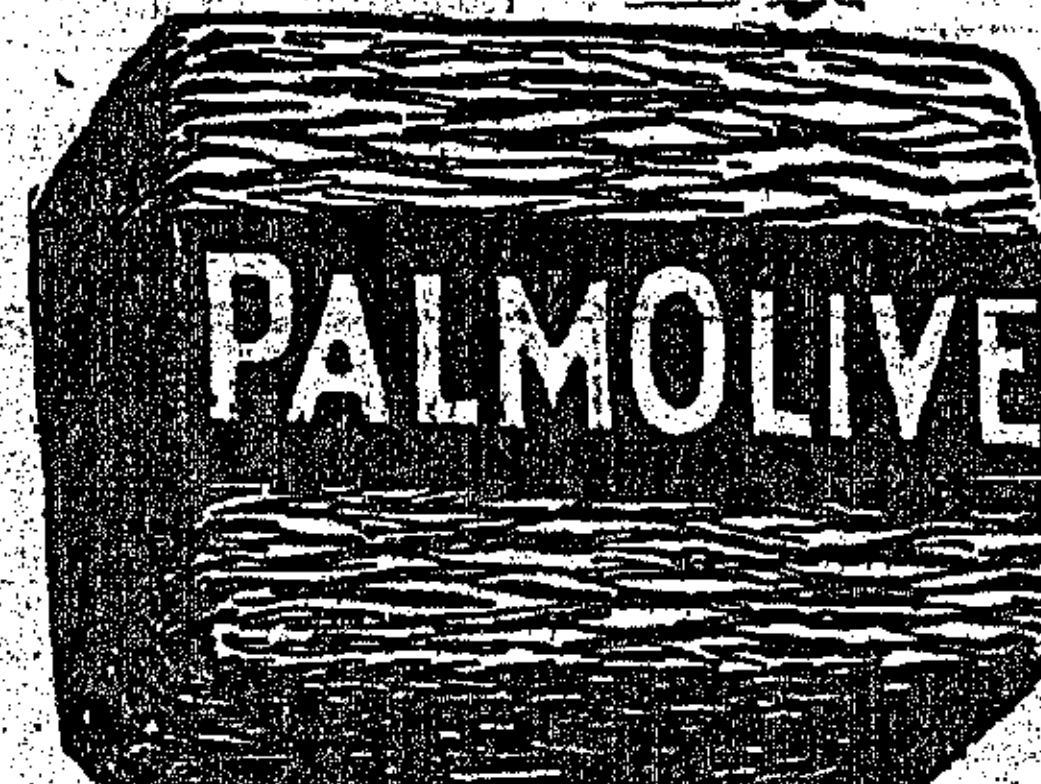
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"B.V.D.", ETC.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

AMERICAN, of modest aspirations, wishes to Sub-Let One or Two ROOMS for OFFICE in central location for a few months.

Box 234,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1806]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator, HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE, to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY.

the 28th March, 1918, at 11 A.M., at No. 3, Duddell Street.

A portion of the excellent and well made Office Furniture consisting of Double Desks with Drawers, Office Tables, Large Teak Screens, &c., &c., &c.

Also

One Steel Safe, by Arnheim, Berlin, 64 x 43 x 21.

One Steel Safe, by Milner & Co., London, 31 x 26 x 20.

One Underwood Typewriter, and a number of Telegraphic Code Books, &c., &c., &c.

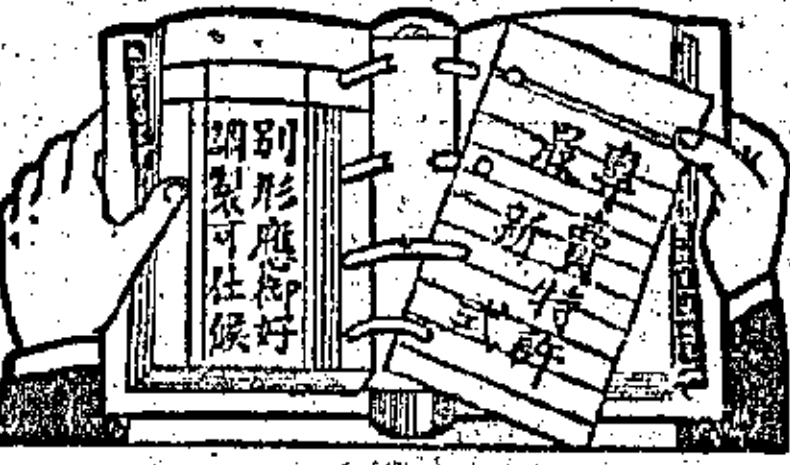
On View from WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst.

TERMS:—as Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1918. [1807]

LOOSE-LEAF BOOKS & NOTE-BOOKS.



MATSUMOTO SHOSHA,

Shio-cho, Odenma, Nihonbashi, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Catalogue sent in exchange for 10 Sen.

Correspondence Invited.

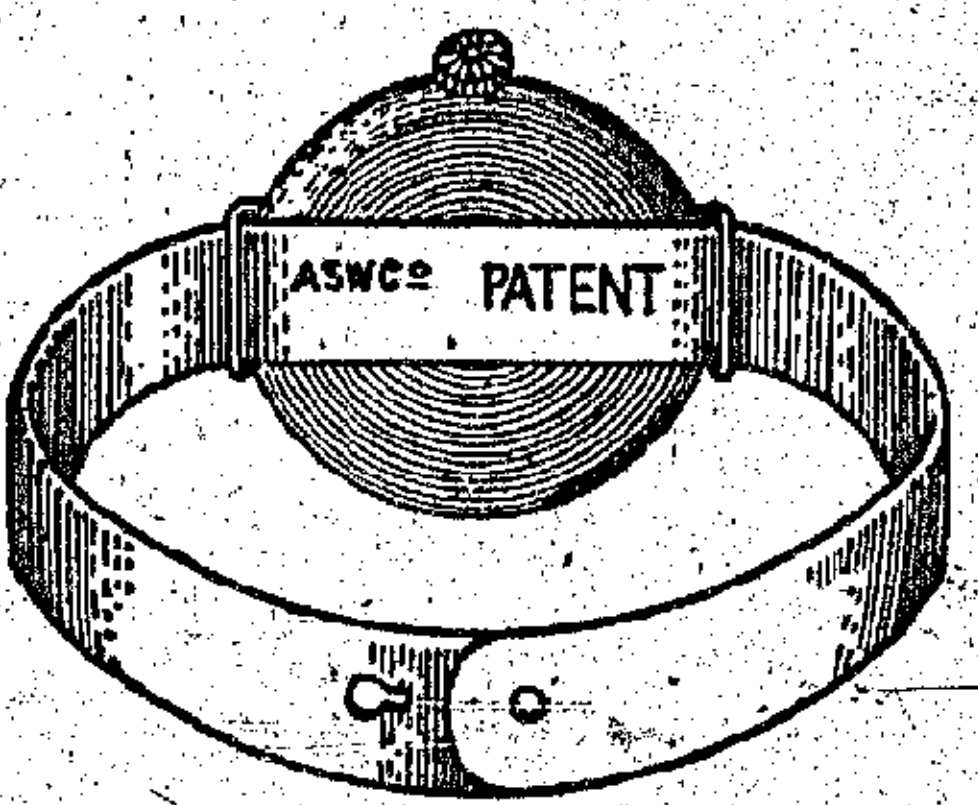
[1808]

NOTICE.

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892.

GAMMETER'S PATENT.

IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST WATCHES TO WEARER'S WRIST.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 12,033) were granted in the United Kingdom on the 20th August, 1915, and LETTERS PATENT have also been granted in HONGKONG to ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER for the above invention.

ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.

Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.

DENNIS & BOWLEY,

Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter, Anglo-Swiss Watch Company, 7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

[1745]

WANTED.

FOR PEAK, Hongkong, ENGLISH NURSE for little girl of 3 years and infant.

Reply with references to—

Box 21,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1802]

WANTED.

AT the Peak, for a little girl of 2½ years resident EUROPEAN NURSE.

Apply—

Box No. 25,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1806]

WANTED.

LEVEL or THEODOLITE. Must be reliable. Also Drawing Office Materials.

Reply to—

"C. H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1783]

FOR SALE.

PIANOFORTE, Upright Iron Grand, in good order, very little used, owner leaving the Colony and must be sold at once. Cost \$450. Will take \$225. Can be seen at the HONGKONG PARKWAY EXPRESS, 3, Duddell Street.

[1804]

INTIMATIONS

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1917, and declaring a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1918, until SATURDAY, the 23rd March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1918. [1742]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 25th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTERS and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1773]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1792]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1918, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1918. [1755]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1758]

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby reminded that interest coupons become invalid for payment on the expiry of three years from the date on which the half-yearly period covered by them ends. Thus Coupon No. 2 covering interest on the above Loan for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1915, will cease to be valid for payment after 30th June, 1918. Bondholders who have not yet presented this coupon for payment should do so before 1st July, 1918.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs.

[1803]

LONDON BUYING AGENTS

We offer you our services as buying agents for British and Continental goods, established in 1844, but thoroughly up-to-date, our success is attained by making our customers' interests our first aim. Five expert buyers, with capable staffs, manage different departments, buying, with greatest care every class of goods giving our customers all the advantages of wide experience, and ensuring their requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
Wholesale, London.

Telegram, Keymer, London. Est. 1844

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the

Yearly Approximate Average for 25 years.

PRICE \$1 One

On Sale at the Daily Press Office or Local Bookshops.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARI-MUTUEL TICKETS on the fifth Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweepstake, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweepstake holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M.—5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 28th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweepstake, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Accountants to the
Hongkong Jockey Club.

[1717]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[58]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in the House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

The MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
44, Connaught Road Central.

[809]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

MUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

[1629]

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

[108]

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.

Apply—

DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[1711]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

A Variety

to suit all tastes!

OXFORD SAUSAGES:

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

LIVER "

BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

to, to, to.

[1899]

NOW READY.

THE

DIRECTORY

AND

CHRONICLE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

1918

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

PRICE:

Large Edition \$11.00

Abridged 7.00

INTIMATION

WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL

ANTISEPTIC AND

PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specialy useful for the prevention

of

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER

and other infectious diseases.

Gives quick relief in all cases

of

COLD IN THE HEAD.

NASAL CATARRH.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

TEL. 10.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23RD MARCH, 1918.

MECHANICAL TRACTION AND

THE RICHIA.

Efforts are being made in Shanghai to

extend the system of railless electric

traction, which has been given a trial in

the Foreign Settlement. Those interested

in the scheme have prepared an interest-

ing pamphlet on the subject, which was

circulated as an inset to a recent issue

of the Municipal Gazette. The traffic

problems of Shanghai are not unlike

those of Hongkong, and it is of interest,

therefore, to examine the arguments offer-

ed on behalf of this new system of

traction. The first plea is almost an

attack upon the ricksha, and makes us

wonder if, in the next few years, the

"one man-power" vehicle will disappear

from the roads of the Colony just as the

hansom cab rapidly left the streets of

London. The convenience of rickshas is

such that no one would wish to see them

removed unless some vehicle more suit-

able were substituted. It is not without

interest, however, to record the opinion

held by some, if not by all, the medical

men of the Colony that ricksha coolies are

the chief "carriers" of the present

epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever. The

advocates of railless traction in Shanghai

point out that rickshas carry the same

number of people that can be accommo-

dated in a tram-car would occupy about

sixteen times the space taken up by the

latter vehicle. On the other hand, there

is the advantage that the ricksha can pass

through narrow streets, and it is an

advantage to be able to go by the shortest

route to a destination. It has been said—

and we believe the statement to be correct—

that since the introduction of electric

traction the number of rickshas in the

Colony has increased, but that is merely

another proof of the growth of traffic in

Hongkong. Especially noticeable has

been the fact that, each year, more and

more Chinese ladies travel both in rickshas

and on tram-cars, whereas it is not so

very long ago that they travelled in-

variably in a covered chair. There does

not seem any probability, however, that

any form of tramway will drive the

ricksha off the street. When the days of

peace come round again, some ingenious

person may invent a vehicle which will

be a compromise between the taxi-cab and

the ricksha, but, amongst the Chinese

especially, the popularity of the vehicle

will depend upon the fares charged, and

man-power is very cheap in China. The

price of petrol and electricity may some

THE WAR.

THE ALLIES AND DUTCH SHIPPING. DUTCH SHIPPING IN AMERICAN PORTS SEIZED.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA. READY TO HELP ANY GOVERNMENT.

THE TOLL OF THE SUBMARINE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS AND ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders southwards of Passchendaele and northward of Poelcapelle, taking prisoners.

There was hostile artillery firing at La Bassée Canal, Bois Grenier, and Passchendaele.

FRENCH FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACK.

PARIS, March 20th.

A communiqué states:—There was artillery activity between Mietto and the Aisne, also in Champagne.

Artillery firing is somewhat violent on the right of the Meuse and at Parroy Wood.

In the Wevre, in the region of Bois Brede, the enemy heavily attacked.

After a stiff fight we ejected parties which gained a footing in some of the advanced elements.

The enemy attack at Souain, mentioned this morning, was carried out by two battalions of *Stosstruppen*, who suffered heavy casualties and were completely defeated.

Our aeroplanes dropped 13 tons of bombs behind the enemy lines. A number of explosions and two fires were observed.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SUBMARINES' TOLL. BRITISH.

LONDON, March 20th.

The Admiralty state:—The arrivals for the week were 2,098 and the sailings 2,317. Eleven vessels over and six under 1,800 tons were sunk and 11 were unsuccessfully attacked. Two fishing-boats were sunk.

FRENCH.

The French arrivals for the week were 978, and the sailings 920. Of the sinkings two were over and two under 1,800 tons.

ITALIAN.

The Italian arrivals for the week ending March 16th were 497, and the sailings 423.

One steamer over 1,500 tons and two sailing vessels, one over and one under 100 tons, were sunk.

SIX MILLION TONS OF SHIP- PING SUNK.

LONDON, March 20th.

In the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes stated that during the twelve months ending January 31st, 6,000,000 tons of shipping were sunk.

The enemy claimed to have sunk 9,500,000 tons during that period.

GERMAN EXAGGERATIONS.

LONDON, March 21st.

An Admiralty diagram shows the exaggerations in the German claims regarding the sinking of mercantile tonnage. The exaggeration was only 46 per cent. in February, 1917, but it was 113 per cent. in January, 1918. The average exaggeration for the year was 56 per cent.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SCHEME OF RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, March 20th.

In the House of Commons, the President of the Board of Trade announced a scheme of restrictions affecting all users of gas and electricity and limiting them to five-sixths of the quantity consumed during the corresponding quarters of 1917. The scheme is applicable to 23 counties south of the line of the Wash to Bristol, excepting munitions works, hospitals, etc. The scheme necessitated considerable restrictions of the London trams and underground railways, and abolished the illumination of shop windows, and closed the restaurants at 9.30 and all places of amusement at 10.30. A scheme for Ireland was being considered.

Lord Stanley forecasted the immediate cancellation of a very considerable number of passenger trains. He mentioned that Germany was in a bad way as regards transport. Last autumn Germany had reduced her train services by 55 per cent., and there had been considerable reductions since in the tramways, which, in some cases, had been reduced by 75 per cent.

After frequent consultations with the King, Senor Prieto absolutely refused to form a Ministry.

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AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA. GENERAL NEWS.

PETROGRAD, March 21st.

The Naval Commissary Dybenko was arrested for not taking the necessary measures for the defence of Narva.

The papers state that M. Joffe, ex-President of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Delegation, has been appointed Foreign Commissary in succession to M. Trotsky.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA'S ALLEGIANCE TO RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, March 21st.

The American Ambassador, asked whether, in view of the ratification of Peace, the American Consulate would leave Russia, replied:—"I will not leave Russia until I am forced. The American

Government and people are too deeply interested in the prosperity of the Russian people to abandon Russia to the Germans, and will do their utmost to safeguard the real interests of the country.

If the brave and patriotic Russian people will for a time abandon political disagreements and act resolutely and vigorously, they will be able to expel the enemy and guarantee a lasting peace for itself and the whole world by the end of 1918. My Government still counts America as an Ally of the Russian people, and we are ready to help any Government which will sincerely organise a vigorous resistance to the German invasion.

THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM. AUTHOR'S IMPRUDENCE.

AMSTERDAM, March 21st.

A message from Berlin states that the Lichnowsky Memorandum (cabled on March 15th) was discussed by the Main Committee of the Reichstag on March 16th.

Vice-Chancellor von Payer said that Prince Lichnowsky, in the course of a statement to Count Hertling on March 15th, said that the Memorandum was intended only for the family archives. He showed it, on the assurance of absolute secrecy, to a few political friends, and he deeply regretted the vexatious indiscretion by which it was more widely circulated.

Von Payer added that Prince Lichnowsky had resigned his ambassadorial rank, and, as he was obviously only guilty of imprudence, no further steps would be taken against him.

Von Payer proceeded to contradict some of Prince Lichnowsky's assertions, declaring that the key to Prince Lichnowsky's mistakes and false conclusions regarding events before the war was probably Prince Lichnowsky's overestimate of his own services, and his hatred of those who had not recognised his achievements as he had expected.

Von Payer declared that the entire Memorandum was permeated by a striking veneration for foreign diplomats, especially the British, whom Prince Lichnowsky described in a truly affectionate manner, and by an equally striking irritation against almost all German statesmen. The result was that Prince Lichnowsky frequently regarded Germany's most zealous enemies as her best friends, because they personally were on good terms with him. The aim of the Memorandum was obvious, namely, to show how much better and more enlightened Prince Lichnowsky's policy was, and how he could have assured the peace of the Empire if his policy had been followed.

LATEST CABLES.

Von Payer concluded: "Nobody will reproach Prince Lichnowsky on account of this belief in himself. He was free to make notes about events and his attitude towards them, but he should have considered it his duty that his views should not become known to the public, and no matter how small his circle of readers it was his duty to state nothing contradicting the facts which he knew. As things now are the Memorandum will cause enough harm amongst malevolent and superficial people. The Memorandum is absolutely valueless historically."

Von Payer next referred to a duplicate copy of a letter from Dr. Muehlen, now in Switzerland, who was a member of Krupp's directorate at the outbreak of war.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 21st.

Sir Eric Geddes delivered an important statement in the House of Commons. He said that the world's ocean-going tonnage at the beginning of the war, excluding enemy tonnage, amounted to 33,000,000 tons. Until December 31st last year this was reduced by the net figure of 2,500,000, equal to eight per cent. of the world's ocean-going tonnage. The percentage of net loss of British tonnage alone was 20. The Allied and neutral percentages were more favourable, owing to the inclusion of interned enemy ships by the United States. The reason for the greater loss in British tonnage was mainly due to submarineism being specially directed against Great Britain with the object of starving us. The output of new British tonnage in 1915 and 1916 was very low, and before the intense submarineism began we were over 1,300,000 tons to the bad.

CONSTRUCTION.

After emphasising that our navigation risks were greater than those of our Allies, Sir Eric Geddes referred to shipbuilding. He said that when the Shipping Controller was appointed work had ceased on over 50 large merchantmen in various stages of construction owing to lack of material and labour. At present 47 large shipyards containing 200 berths were wholly engaged in the construction of ocean-going merchantmen. We had also enormously increased the output of repaired tonnage.

SUBMARINISM.

Sir Eric Geddes proceeded to deal with the exaggerated enemy claims as regards sinkings. For example, for the year ending January 31st they claimed to have sunk 9,500,000 tons of *Entente* and neutral shipping. The true figure was 6,000,000 tons. Our average loss during the last quarter of last year was 261,000 tons monthly, against which 146,000 tons were built monthly. For the same quarter the Allies and neutrals together were replacing 75 per cent. of their lost tonnage.

REPLACEMENT.

Sir Eric Geddes declared that it was well within the capacity of the Allied yards, even the British yards, before very long, with a proper supply of material and man-power, to replace entirely the world's losses on the present figures. (Cheers.) The stocks of material in the yards at present were more satisfactory than for years. The need at present was skilled labour, but they were gradually getting skilled men from the Army. Eighteen hundred skilled and unskilled men had returned to the yards up to March 18th and 795 others were demobilising.

OUTPUT.

Regarding the low output in January and February, Sir Eric Geddes said the conditions were abnormally bad, but the difficulties were gradually being overcome, and he believed that the problem was on a fair way to solution.

CONTROL.

Sir Eric Geddes confirmed the appointment of Lord Pirrie as Controller-General of Merchant Shipping, under the First Lord. Lord Pirrie would not be a member of the Board of Admiralty, but would have direct access to the Prime Minister and the War Cabinet on questions affecting shipping.

Sir Edward Carson deprecated the constant changes in the methods of shipbuilding. This multiplication of Controllers was disquieting, and he would like more information regarding the exact functions of Lord Pirrie. The best plan would have been to have had Lord Pirrie Controller responsible for both the naval and mercantile shipbuilding. Lord Pirrie was a masterful man and would fight for the mercantile marine, yet the longer the war lasted the more rapidly would the Fleet wear out.

Sir Edward Carson hoped there would be no friction between Lord Pirrie and the Naval Constructors. Mr. White (Labour) feared that Sir Eric Geddes' statement would cause greater friction in the yards. Sir Owen Phillips suggested that it would facilitate shipbuilding if the details of every ship launched were published.

Sir Eric Geddes, replying, promised the fullest details of every yard and every ship.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George said that there were 138 extensions of shipyards projected, of which 110 were in hand. He emphasised that Lord Pirrie would be absolutely independent and subject only to the First Lord. The latter would be in a position to control both Naval and Mercantile Controllers, with the War Cabinet as a final appeal. Complete co-operation between Lord Pirrie and Sir Joseph Maclay was essential in order to achieve the desired aims. There was no shortage of steel supplies. There were more than were required both for naval and mercantile vessels.

Mr. Lloyd George, proceeding to describe the difficulties of withdrawing skilled shipbuilders from the Army, men whose skill was often essential to the batteries, said he was not going to risk the efficiency of the army in the field at a very critical and perilous moment by doing so. The Government believed that by a special exertion the deficiency of 120,000 tons of British shipping could be made good if we put our strength into the task. The Navy's work had been gratifying. There had been a gradual diminution in the losses inflicted by enemy submarines, and, if it continued, and if the shipyards increased their output at the rate of 120,000 tons monthly as regards British shipping, or 100,000 tons monthly as regards the world's shipping, the whole of that deficiency could be wiped out. Such an achievement would do more to shorten the war than any individual effort of which Great Britain was capable, because it would not merely inflict defeat upon the enemy, but would bring home the fact that he could never defeat us.

Mr. Asquith said that the 1916 mercantile construction figures were due to the requirements of the Navy. He mentioned that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe was removed at his own request from the Grand Fleet to the Admiralty specially to deal with the growing submarine menace.

THE GALLIOLI MEDAL.

LONDON, March 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that it was not intended to issue at present a special Imperial Medal or Ribbon for the operations in Gallipoli.

SWEDISH RED CROSS.

OFFER TO BELLIGERENTS.

While the work performed by, for instance, the Swiss and Dutch Red Cross organisations is constantly before the public, little has been heard about the doings of the Swedish Red Cross during the war. That is not due to any failing in duty on the part of that institution, but mainly because it has hitherto devoted most of its labour and resources to the alleviation of the lot of Russian prisoners of war in the Central Empires, and of the latter's prisoners in Russia. Geographical conditions made it natural that this task should, in the first place, fall on the Swedish Red Cross and the Swedish authorities. With the very large numbers of prisoners of war on both sides during the first years of war, amounting to more than 2,000,000, the task has not been easy. It has included missions to investigate camp conditions in the Central Empires and in the vast expanses of Russia, exchange of a large number of invalids through Sweden, and many other important and exacting errands of mercy. This preoccupied it was only lately that the Swedish Red Cross found resources to offer its service to the Western Powers on any considerable scale.

During the concluding months of last year it worked out a plan for that purpose, which received the full support of the Government. They provided, as a beginning, for the care of about 1,000 convalescent British and German officers—prisoners of war—particularly officers whose recovery depends on release from the physical influence of a long internment.

The Swedish Red Cross undertakes all arrangements and the whole management of the officers thus interned or cared for in Sweden, under the supervision of a Government inspector. In accordance with what has been extensively done in Switzerland, and is now done in Holland the officers will be placed in hotels or boarding establishments at seaside places, or wherever climatic and other conditions best further their recovery. They will not be kept directly under guards, but will be permitted to move freely within the locality assigned to them, in order to remove as far as possible war conditions from them. A definite offer, in accordance with this plan, worked out in details, has been made by the Swedish Red Cross to the British and German Governments, but so far nothing has come of it. At the same time, the question of receiving for similar internment in Swedish university towns scientists and other university men—prisoners of war—has been raised by the Swedish Red Cross. The intention is to enable such men to continue their studies and researches during the continuance of the war in order that the world may profit by their work when, after the war, the task of reconstruction will make their help invaluable and imperative. Prince Carl of Sweden is the president of the Red Cross. In that capacity he has laboured untiringly all through the war to assist the unfortunate victims of the war.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PLAGUE AT NANKING.

PEKING, March 21st.

There have been fifteen deaths from plague at Nanking. The infection is believed to have been carried in the clothing of soldiers from the north. The railway has been closed and all other traffic stopped, the city being isolated. Foreign medical men are assisting the authorities.

One case occurred on Monday at Tungchow, near Peking. The railway has been closed, and there have been no further deaths.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

Tuan Chi-jui is being urged to resume the Premiership.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth in their weekly share report dated March 22nd, 1918, state:—

Our last report was dated 15th inst. and during the week under review our local market has been fairly active, and, considering settlement influences, has kept fairly steady.

Investment stocks, notwithstanding a moderate rise in exchange, have kept firm and a fair business has been done.

Shanghai market has been fairly good, but prices show little alteration.

Singapore market has been firm, but prices still remain very low.

The following are our latest wired quotations for Rubber Shares:—

Ayer Panas	8.50
Glencely	3.25
Kedaps	3.00
Kempas	7.75
Malaka Pindas	2.10
Malakoffs	4.40
New Serendahs	4.45
Pajamas	2.50
Sandycrofts	3.70
Tapahs	15.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/3d.

Bar Silver is quoted 44½. Sterling T.T. is 3/4. Singapore T.T. is 133½. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 60½ and the Bank's buying rate for 3 days' bills is nominal at about 70.

BANKS.—Sales were made at \$615 for Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, but, owing to an improvement in exchange, shares are now offering at the rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have again come to business at \$800 and Cantons at \$320, and at these rates more shares could be placed. Yangtzes were done at \$220 with exchange 73, and there are now buyers at \$217½. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 120.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires remain at \$330 nominal. The Company has declared the usual dividend of \$27, payable on 27th instant. China Fires have buyers at \$133.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been done at \$77, but there are further sellers at this figure. Indo-Chinas have been placed in good quantities at slowly declining rates down to \$154 cash. Market closes with buyers at \$153, and a few shares offering at \$154. Steamboats have been firm, with sales up to \$194. The cash rate closes with buyers at \$16, but there do not appear to be any buyers at equivalent rates forward. Star Ferries are obtainable at \$23.

OILS.—Langkats were sold at Tls. 14½, and there are now buyers from the North at Tls. 14½. Shells are in request at 14½, but no business is reported. Ural Caspians are nominal at 20½.

REFINERIES.—Market has been quiet. China Sugars have been placed at \$80 and \$81, and close with buyers at \$80 or probably a little better. Malabars are wanted at \$29½.

MIXING.—Raubs have weakened a little and shares are obtainable at \$3. Kailans are in demand at 40½, but no shares are being offered. Tronchs have buyers at 32½.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have changed hands at \$132 and \$131½, and there are probable buyers at the latter rate. Kowloon Wharves have fluctuated between \$23½ and \$23, and close steady at \$23. Shanghai Docks show a further advance and are wanted for the North at Tls. 97.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been quiet but steady, and, beyond sales of Lands at \$84, no business has transpired. There are further buyers at this rate. Centrals are quoted \$90, Hotels \$27½, and Humphreys \$25, all buyers. West Points are nominal at \$78.

COTTON MILLS.—A good business has been done in the North, but prices show little alteration. Ewas, after sales at Tls. 175, close at Tls. 174 buyers. Yangtzeops were placed at Tls. 8.50 and Tls. 2.90, and buyers now offer Tls. 8.60. Shanghai Cottons are quoted Tls. 123, Kung Yiks Tls. 104, and Orientals Tls. 43½, all buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been very steady and after fair sales at \$7.50, there are still buyers at the rate. Tramways have come to business at \$6.70. Ropes at \$27½, Dairy Farms at \$20, and Powells at \$6½. Watsons are wanted at \$4½, China Lights at \$4.10, and Providents at \$7.10. Electric cables are placed at \$4½. Peak Tramways are on offer at \$3, and Steam Laundry are obtainable at \$4.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 27th March.

BAD BREATH.

THE TONGUE IS THE INDEX.

Your breath is foul. You do not perceive it yourself. You are like a person who is always among the oils and varnishes—you get used to what is to many people a most obnoxious smell. It is most disagreeable to those with whom you come in contact. A slight Headache, a Bad Breath, and a Coated Tongue, are the first symptoms of Stomachic Disease. Take time by the forelock and intercept its germination; arrest the germs ere they develop into disease. A pill in time may save days of suffering. Look at your tongue in the looking glass every night and morning, and if it is at all discoloured, take a couple of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They will remove the objectionable matter from the stomach, regulate the system, and sweeten the breath. One or two of these pills taken once or twice a week will ensure a well-regulated system, fortified against all disease.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Piles, Hemorrhoids, and Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

FOR THE LIVER

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Druggists generally, at 10 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT Sicken. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

20,000 Doctors

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PLASMON

Because

"Plasmon" is of **INESTIMABLE VALUE** as a food for all classes of workers."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

East joins West in its appreciation of

JOHNNIE WALKER

which is only to be expected when one knows the unique purity and maturity of this famous spirit.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world

JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label. Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China:

CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.

Scotch Whisky Distillers, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BLOOD & NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is indicated in all cases of nervous debility, loss of vitality, loss of memory, loss of power, loss of energy, loss of strength, loss of endurance, loss of courage, loss of confidence, loss of faith, loss of hope, loss of love, loss of friendship, loss of family, loss of country, loss of world, loss of life.

VETARZO BLOOD & NERVE FOOD

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equaled in all cases of nervous debility, loss of vitality, loss of memory, loss of power, loss of energy, loss of strength, loss of endurance, loss of courage, loss of confidence, loss of faith, loss of hope, loss of love, loss of friendship, loss of family, loss of country, loss of world, loss of life.

VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY BOOTHS AND CHEMISTS.

PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, March 14th.

THE PRESIDENT'S DIFFICULTIES.

Feeling the awkwardness of his position, the President last week addressed a long telegram to the provincial leaders explaining his difficulties and offering to resign. With one accord all the Tsuchuns, commissioners and governors have replied urging His Excellency to remain in his post. It was remarkable that not one offered any advice as to how he was to overcome the difficulties with which he is confronted.

Without being too sanguine, it does look as if the differences in respect of Chang Tso-lin had been composed. Representatives from Peking and from the other Northern generals have interviewed this gentleman with the result that all doubts have, apparently, been removed, and his troops, which had been stationed suspiciously close to Peking, have been, or are being, transferred southwards. Their real objective appears to be somewhere near the territory of Li Shup, so that this ambitious Tsuchun may be checked. Were he to initiate any independent movement, as has been feared, he would practically close the Yangtze to navigation and cut communications between the Northern generals and their respective bases. That danger seems now to be removed.

For some time we have been sceptical regarding reports of the victories of Northern troops over the Southern, but these have been so circumstantial during the last few days that we are forced to the belief that the Southerners are really having more than they want. Independent reports indicate that the Northerners are making a determined effort to recapture Yochow, and it is not too much to expect to hear of the fall of this city within a few days. On the other hand, it is just as credibly reported that the Southerners have invested Ichang. Some time ago it was rumoured that this city had capitulated to the Southerners, and as no confirmation was forthcoming, it was accepted, in the light of Southern successes, as true. Now it appears as if the garrison were offering a stout resistance, and, with reinforcements being hurried to Ichang, it is extremely likely that the Southerners will be baulked here.

So much for the internal situation. Troops are being hurried to the Manchurian border, where a clash may take place any day with the Bolshevik forces and their German associates. Money is needed to finance an expedition into Siberia, should it be adjudged necessary, and Japan is looked to supply this.

Meanwhile the country lacks a responsible government. The acting Premier, General Wang Shih-chien, is said to have left the capital for the country in order to devote himself to agricultural pursuits. No one man is willing or ready to step into the breach, and China suffers from the lack of a responsible authority.

I have endeavoured to ascertain if Chinese here have any hope regarding the future. With one accord they believe that if Tuan Chi-jui or Hsu Shih-chang would accept the position of responsibility either would have the unanimous support of the Northern Tsuchuns and could reckon upon wielding an authority greater than the present incumbent of the Presidency or the Premiership. Associated with this view is the belief that, once victory crowns the Northern arms, the Southern forces will disintegrate and make peace possible. Perhaps too much stress is laid upon the dissensions in the South, but it is worth while noting this in conjunction with the renewed hopefulness that a settlement is in sight.

THE WIRELESS AGREEMENT.

I have it on pretty good authority that the agreement recently entered into between the Ministry of the Navy and the Japanese Mitsui firm for a wireless installation throughout China has been postponed until the end of the war. This is not surprising, as, in the first place, the agreement infringed the British Marconi agreement, and, in the second place, its terms were said to be unfair to China.

THE PLAGE.

Although the work of prevention is attended with many difficulties, due to the prejudice of interested officials and the superstition of ignorant natives, there can be little doubt that progress has been made in checking the spread of the disease. The number of places send-

ing in reports has decreased considerably, and the unfortunate localities still furnishing daily bulletins show a declining rate, all of which justifies the belief that the end is not far off. Within a day or two all the railways will be running their normal services.

CRIMINAL CONSERVANCY.

Like the poor, the subject of conservancy is always with us. Hsiung Shih-shing, the President of the Conservancy Commission, resigned from this position a few days ago, but it is understood that he has been persuaded to withdraw his resignation and proceed with the immediate works sanctioned, for which an advance of \$1,200,000 from the surplus Salt funds has been asked. It is to be hoped that a commencement will be made with these necessary works, as a recurrence of the disastrous floods of last autumn would be too calamitous to contemplate.

CAPTURED BY BRIGADES.

Peking is greatly interested in the adventures of Messrs. Kyle and Purcell, of the Siemens-Carey Company, who, while on a surveying expedition in the interior, have been captured, with the Chinese members of their party, by brigands, who seized the \$13,000 they were carrying for the payment of wages to labourers. Efforts are being made to secure their release by negotiations with the bandits, who, it is said, are treating the prisoners fairly well.

GERMANS CAUGHT SMUGGLING.

Two local Germans, a man and his wife, are now under arrest for having been caught smuggling opium. Some time ago they received a permit to travel to Tientsin, and returned to the capital accompanied by a third party, also a German. Their luggage was taken out at one entrance and a big box was carried out by another, and when a policeman wished to examine it he was assaulted and the box rushed into the Legation Quarter, whither the policeman was unable to follow.

QUEER STORIES.

This week I have heard two unusual stories of Chinese cruelty. The first related to the terrible fate of a man who would not lend certain of his friends some money. They enticed him to a house, where they pushed him into a cauldron of water heated by a fire underneath and literally boiled him alive. The other story concerns an Austrian who lived in a village beyond the Race Course. He was found the other day with his head severed from his body, the trunk having been thrown into a well. Police dogs were employed, and it is reported that they tracked a man into the city, who was arrested, as well as the cook in a well-known bakery.

LUNCHED BY HIS TAILOR.

A foreign professor in the University has shown me the following letter received by a former student: "Dear Mr. —, I am now pressed by poverty in such a violent manner that the tailor is even using force to drag me to the Police Office. Imprudence has made me wretched. I hope you will come immediately to relieve my distress. I believe such a favour as this my dearest and most warm-hearted Mr. —, will never refuse to confer. Come, oh, come to me, my dearest, immediately. Yours affectionately, P.B. The tailor is again pressing me."

FINANCIAL.

Three million dollars have been handed by the Group Banks as the surplus from Salt revenue for the month of February. This total is, perhaps, nearly as large as usual, but this can be easily explained by the difficulties prevailing in various centres not recognising the authority of Peking. The financial situation is worsened by the decision to collect *li-hin* in cash instead of in the notes of the two Government banks as before. As a result, the notes have further depreciated and now stand at about 57.

PERSONAL.

Much sympathy is extended with H.E. the Portuguese Minister and Madame de Freitas on the loss of their only child. His Excellency has not recovered from the accident sustained some two months ago when he was thrown out of his ricksha by a motor-car and his present condition is far from satisfactory.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE.

The local branch of the Patriotic League seems to have achieved success in its desire for more social intercourse among the members. The British Minister placed his residence recently at the disposal of the members, who assembled in large numbers to partake of this hospitality and to listen to war talks. Mr. A. Rose, the Commercial Attaché, gave impressions of his recent visit home and recounted his experiences of being torpedoed, while Sergeant Fisher related his experiences in France and Belgium with his battery in a very interesting manner, and Sir Somerville Head gave a most illuminating talk on Russia and the Bolsheviks. German war trophies were on exhibition, and attracted much attention. Undoubtedly the gathering was a great success, and it is to be hoped that it will be followed by others just as pleasant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is to be regretted that the series of lectures promoted by the North China Language School has been brought to a close, for it supplied a gap in the social and intellectual life of the community, and there are indications that the leaders of the British and American communities may be induced to take action with a view to continuing the "get together" idea.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HGOI SAN PO."] March 21st.

A DENIAL.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has denied that the Provisional Government has accepted a large amount to permit the re-opening of the Pak Kop Piu lottery. Sun added that he will never allow the people to be exposed to such evils.

SITUATION AT KONGMOON.

The leaders in Kongmoon, owing to the situation which has become more grave, propose to recruit a number of reservists to assist the police to maintain order. They have consulted the Tsuchun.

TUOHUNSHIP OF KWANGSI.

A message from Kwangsi states that General Luk, on account of his departure to resist Lung's attacks, has ordered Chan Ping-kwan to take up the Tsuchunship of Kwangsi.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.

Luk has requested Dr. Wu Ting-fang to go to Kwangsi, to consult on important questions, and Wu started from Canton yesterday.

CANTON, March 22nd.

GENERAL LUK WING-TUNG.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-tung, on his way to the Young Kong front, will come to Canton for consultation upon some important military questions. The Tsuchun has ordered preparations to be made for General Luk's arrival.

PARLIAMENT.

Preparations are being made for the formal establishment of Parliament in Canton in June. The Chairman of Parliament has sent Ma Mo to request certain M.P.'s in Shanghai to proceed to Canton at an early date.

THE RIVER STEAMERS.

We are informed that the steamers *Charles Harbin* and *Paul Beau*, which ran between Hongkong and Canton, were sold to a merchant recently. It is rumoured that General Lung Chai-kwong will buy them to serve as transports for troops. The steamers have not been in Canton for two days.

GENERAL LUNG AND THE SALT REVENUE.

We learn that General Lung has wired the Peking Government, refusing to allow the Provisional Government to take charge of the salt revenue in the Province.

THE YUNNAN TROOPS IN SWATOW.

It is reported that the Yunnan troops, who were sent to attack Fukien, have occupied the salt revenue bureau in Chin Chow and take away every amount paid in by salt merchants. The Tsuchun has ordered the local authorities to deal with the matter.

DESERTING SOLDIERS.

Numerous desertions from various barracks have been reported recently. We learn that a number of the Tsuchun's bodyguards deserted with their arms. The Tsuchun has ordered that deserters are to be shot as soon as they are caught.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

THE PROPOSED DOMESTIC BONDS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Military Government, has approved of the resolution of the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session in Canton, declaring unconstitutional and illegal the proposed Domestic Bonds of the Seventh Year of the Republic, to be issued by the Peking Government. In accordance with the resolution of the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session, the Rules and Regulations of the Ministry of Finance governing the issue and circulation of the Domestic Bonds of the Seventh Year of the Republic shall be at once repealed; neither the Bank of Communications nor the Bank of China nor the people may possess or negotiate the bonds referred to; and the Civil Governors of all provinces are notified to retain all contributions and indemnity funds usually due to Peking, but not to spend them at will, until a legal government is re-established and the National Assembly decides on their proper disposal. The Diplomatic Corps in Peking will be advised of the action of the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly is expected to meet in regular session on June 12th.

CANTON-SAMSHUI RAILWAY.

For military purposes the Military Government took over the Canton-Samshui Railway, replacing the managing director sent from the Peking Ministry of Communications with one from a similar department of the Military Government.

XOCHOW RECAPTURED.

General Tan Hsi-ming reports that the Southern troops have recaptured Yochow at Hunan.

THE SOUTH-WEST AND PEACE PROPOSALS.

While the South-West and the Constitutionalists deeply realize the distress and suffering brought to the people through the internal struggle in China, and appreciate the suggestion of mediation offered by commercial organizations, Chinese and foreign, the leaders wish to point out that no endurable peace will ever come to China unless the law is respected and supreme and not the will and selfish desire of those who happen to be in command of military forces or public finance. That the Provisional Constitution shall be respected and observed and that the National Assembly, illegally dissolved, shall be reconvened at Peking without further interference from militarists are the demands of the South-West. Terms of peace that will insure freedom, liberty and a representative assembly not only to the democratic inhabitants of the constitutionalist provinces, but also to those who are being enslaved by militarism and powerful political and financial cliques. The obstacles to trade and commerce and the hardship to the people will be far greater unless China is ruled by the representatives of the people and not by a few individuals happening to hold great power in the army or the keys of public financial institutions.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

March 19th.

TWO OPPOSITE POINTS OF VIEW.

For agriculturists the weather is a very serious factor at present. Thrice within the past ten days the evening skies were beloued and on the following days very light rain fell, but nothing to cheer the farmer's heart. The rural population is crying night and day for rain, while the townspeople are anxious that the rains may not come till they have secured roofs over their heads.

A RUSH TO THE KITYANG HILLS FOR ANTIMONY.

In Kityang and neighbourhood counties there are other attractions for the young men; they are rushing in their hundreds to the hills to gather antimony, which is in great demand at present. Of this metal there are great quantities in the Kityang-hills, so that the willing workers can earn more in this enterprise than in farming.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

The widespread destruction caused by the earthquake is gradually coming to light. The Daunin has used his opportunities to get well acquainted with the facts. He has sent men to the hard-hit places to get first-hand information and is able to direct the energies of benevolent societies to meet the most needful cases. It is interesting to note that many of the more wealthy Chinese have shown a spirit of liberality. Residents in Hongkong, hailing from the affected districts have already, according to reports sent or subscribed sixty thousand dollars towards the relief of sufferers.

In a Fukien village, known to me, a considerable portion of a room in a dwelling-house subsided during the recent earthquake. A pig with her litter went down with the floor. The pig crawled out, but the little pigs were swallowed up and the neighbours filled in the opening with earth. The following morning this earth had disappeared and in its place there was a pool of water.

USE BEFORE ORNAMENT.

There is some fear that the old memorial arches of Chiau-an, which gave the main street of the city the only artistic appearance it possessed, are not to be replaced, as money is wanted for more urgent purposes. The gap caused in the river embankment has not yet been filled in, and the safety of the city depends to no little extent on the mending of this breach.

LAWLESSNESS.

Robbers and thieves have never had an easier time, but what can our Governor do? His soldiers are on the borders of Fukien, withstanding the pressure of Northern troops. The famous Brigadier Mok, who challenged the Southern troops, is said to be hankering still after Swatow. In the meantime Governor Chan has ordered the various county magistrates to supply him with minute instructions into the depredations and habits of the brigands.

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WATER JOHNSTONES' SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY. SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY. HAPIER JOHNSTONES' BOTTLE WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AND SOUTH CHINA.

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Babies With Itching, Burning Skins Sleep

And tired mothers rest after giving baby a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Peace falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters. Trial free.

For the names of the nearest dealer, send 10¢ to New York & London, 27, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE FUTURE OF LIBERALISM.

PROBLEMS AFTER WAR

In connection with the reorganisation of the London constituencies, Mr. Asquith, as President of the London Liberal Federation, addressed a private conference of the office-bearers of the different associations recently. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., presided.

Mr. Asquith said: Party, in the sense of party spirit, and to a large extent in the sense of party organisation, has been and is most properly suspended during the war, upon whose successful prosecution all the national energies are and ought to be concentrated. I notice a growing tendency in some quarters to treat this abeyance of the spirit of party and this quiescence of the party machinery, as an indication that old distinctions are permanently obliterated and that to speak of our own case—Liberalism, with all its traditions and inspirations, is to be consigned to the scrap-heap. I may observe in passing, that that is not the view which is taken by our friends of the Labour party. It is of the essence of Liberalism, as we have been brought up to understand it, that it should be able and ready, untrammelled by catch-words, or by conventions, or by the sway of particular interests, to welcome and to help each fresh advance upon the road of progress. It is not the creed of quiescence or of doubt. It holds that there is an increasing purpose through the ages, and that in the free self-development of communities lies all the hopes of the best future of humanity. It is the very nature of such a creed that its articles, negative or positive, cannot be engraved once for all upon tables of stone.

LIBERALISM'S PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT.

The Liberals who secured, also at the cost of a revolution, the modest Reform Act of 1832, would have been more than surprised, and at the same time more than a little amazed, at the measure which is this week making a comparatively smooth passage through the House of Lords. Lord John Russell, the most eminent of them, showed in his old age signs of being shocked at the Radicalism of Mr. Gladstone. I am not sure that Mr. Gladstone himself—the most illustrious chief that our party has ever had—would not have been a little scandalised at some of the latter-day developments of its activity. I myself, if I may for a moment be a little egotistic, who have been for nearly ten years by the free voice of its members its leader, have had a hand during that time in the disestablishment of a Church, the enactment of Home Rule, and the clipping of the wings of the House of Lords. All of these changes are now on the Statute Book, and whatever modifications or amendments the future may have in store; all of them, it is safe to say, are landmarks on a road which the people of this country will never retrace. That would have been regarded by some of our Liberal forefathers as a pretty revolutionary record. And yet I have no doubt that in the secret—perhaps not the secret—judgment of some of our more ardent spirits I am beginning to be looked upon as something of a "black number," or, at any rate, as disposed to shiver on the brink of the current upon which they are eager to launch away.

I mention these things as illustrations, which might easily be multiplied, of the essentially progressive spirit which, in all its history, has been the life-breath of our party. If that spirit is dead, or dying, among us, let us without delay cast away and have done with the dry bones. But if, as I believe, it is, amid all the temporary but absorbing distractions of the war, as bright and vital as ever, do not let us, while welcoming every whole-hearted ally, abandon the primacy which has always been ours in the army of progress, or in a fit of timorousness or lethargy hand over to others the torch which we have received from those who went before us.

The group of problems which go by the name of reconstruction are not all of them new to us. Already, before the war, two of the most urgent and difficult of them had been engaging our close attention. One of them—the nationalisation, in the largest and fullest sense of the system of education—was ripe for legislation, and we are all glad that it has been taken in hand now by so competent and liberal-minded a man as our friend Mr. Fisher. The other was the land question in its many ramifications—the diffusion of ownership, a more rational and productive system of cultivation, the extension and development of co-operation among producers, and above all and before all, adequate and decent housing and a minimum wage for the labourer. These things we had already in hand, when the great cataclysm engulfed the world.

CHANGES BROUGHT BY WAR.

There are new factors, which must and ought to be taken into account when we forecast the near future. One is the large part which women have taken and are taking in the war, both directly and indirectly, and the extent to which consultation and co-operation with them has become natural and necessary in the various phases of the after-settlement. Another factor is the enormous, and, indeed, incalculable change in perspective, both domestic and international, which the war itself has brought about, and which, though it leaves our old Liberal faith in democratic government not only unassailed but confirmed, vital, and affects the proportion of things, and brings within the domain of the possible, and even of the actual, what only four years ago would have seemed to practical men the stuff of which dreams are made.

I am not going, on an informal occasion such as this, to attempt to promulgate or even to outline a programme. I have referred already to

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NEGLECT OF SCIENCE.

SIR H. JOHNSTON ON DEFECTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Sir Harry Johnston, in his presidential address at the 18th annual meeting of the Public School Science Masters dealt with "The needs of our education at the present day, with special reference to Science Teaching."

Sir Harry Johnston said:—We drifted into this war, through sheer lack of expert knowledge of foreign countries and foreign languages. We had muddled and misadventured our war operations on sea and land through lack of expert knowledge of science on the part of those commanding at home, and sometimes, happily, not always of those commanding abroad. The one sure way to beat the Germans and keep them in their places was to become better educated than they were and apply our new education to developing the resources of our own land and of the four or five million square miles in the tropics dependent on the London Government for direction. Before the war, because of our contempt for a scientific education, we offered little or no inducement to our young men and women to serve the country and the Empire in the application of science to industry, commerce, and the enlargement of the national intelligence. Therefore we had had to recruit our science teachers frequently from Germany. But never again within the lifetime of the youngest man present should we send to Germany for instructors in any branch of learning. Consequently it was more than ever vitally necessary that we should reorganise our education and produce as home-bred articles all the botanists, philologists, foresters, zoologists, entomologists, chemists, astronomers, translators of Oriental manuscripts, and musicians required for our home needs and for the Empire. We needed equally to give a glimmer, a general idea of these branches of science to all the people of the realm.

education, and to the problems connected with agricultural land. But, as no one knows better than the Liberals of London, there is an urban as well as a rural land question. I can remember the time, many years ago, when what was called leasehold enfranchisement was being introduced. We have passed a long way beyond that, and whether it is called Socialism or by any other name, we have come to the point when the power of the community to determine in the common interest, of course, with an equitable regard to the conditions which the community itself has created or allowed, the tenure and taxation of town sites has become not only, as it always was, a right, but a duty.

There are two other matters as to which Liberalism should speak with no uncertain voice. The first relates to the conditions under which we are going, after the war is over, to carry on our external trade. The war undoubtedly has illustrated the importance of establishing and maintaining within our own borders legitimate methods—by which I mean methods which do not in the long run defeat themselves—of obtaining essential and, as they are now called, basic industries. Nor will it be possible, in the twinkling of an eye, as soon as peace is concluded, to drop the control which the war has rendered necessary over the normal course of imports and exports.

FAITH IN FREE TRADE.

But there is nothing in any lesson taught by the war to impair our faith in Free Trade, as an indispensable condition of the prosperity and progress of a country situated like ours. There is one way, and one only, by which we can sustain the burden of debt and pay taxes to come, and at the same time time recreate and enlarge the fabric of our national wealth, and that is by increasing the energy and the productivity of our agriculture, our mines, our manufactures, our shipping, and all the multifarious commercial activities for which we possess natural or acquired aptitudes. It can be done by education, by science, by organisation, by inventiveness, by flexibility, by strenuous toil. It cannot be done by the artificial protection of tariffs.

The second, and a not less vital matter, is that of the future relations between Labour and Capital. A solid foundation has been laid in the report of the committee which I appointed eighteen months ago, and which was so ably presided over by Mr. Whitley. I am not one of those who think that the expert, the expert of the war lends encouragement to the ideal of a general and direct control by the State of the production and distribution of commodities. But the elimination of what is now called "profiteering" from the part of those who are able to exploit their own benefit, and at the expense of the community, what is or can be made a monopoly, offends no principle of justice or social expediency. What I venture to commend to you in this domain is not to enter into a controversy about generalities, but to grapple with particular cases (for the variety of conditions is almost infinite), always remembering and upholding the root principle of Liberalism, that special privileges, special classes, special interests, must, upon due proof given, be subordinated to the common good.

I did not come here this evening to preach a new, or even a revised gospel. My object was the much humbler one of providing some food—for the Controller has not yet begun to commandeer ideas—for reflection, and to indicate in the most general way the lines upon which in my opinion ought to proceed. Its message is not exhausted, its mission is not spent. We ought to derive fresh encouragement and inspiration for the new duties which are cast upon us here at home by the belief that when this world-shaking ordeal has at last reached its appointed end, we shall see rising on the ruins wrought by the carnage and havoc of war a new international polity based upon our own Liberal ideals of freedom and equality.

(Cheer.)

SCIENCE AND WAR.

NATIONAL WORK AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES"]

During the past year or so the new threatened Natural History Museum has been consulted by no fewer than 14 Government Departments. Here we can only select a few of those items in its work that have had a direct bearing on the war.

The economic importance of insects is now generally recognized. They are carriers of disease to human beings, animals, and plants; they destroy crops, food, stores, clothing; even solid structures are stealthily attacked by them and fall without warning into decay. Against them our entomologists are mobilized, and their headquarters are at the Natural History Museum. Here the Imperial Bureau of Entomology, which studies insect pests from all parts of the Empire; the Army biscuit-inquiry, which even on a peace basis had saved the country £10,000 a year on the mere cost of turning over infested biscuits; labour of turning over infested biscuits; and the Royal Society Committee on Grain Pests, dealing with the shipment of grain, a subject of more vital interest to us now than the actual saving of money. We can mention but a tithe of the matters on which this department has given useful advice: insects attacking the envelope of airships, locust plagues, protection of telephone and telegraph apparatus in the tropics and elsewhere, warblers on cattle, deer, and Army horses, numerous cases of damage to food stores on His Majesty's ships and in private ownership, remedies for body vermin in many hospitals, or in hospital, and for soldiers serving in connection with heretofore, serious ravages of the cotton worm on plantations in Montserrat, the plague of mosquitoes in the trenches and in this country. The sugar plantations of Mauritius were saved from destruction by this department. All departments of the museum are doing work of no less immediate utility.

ZOOLOGY AND INSECT PESTS.

The scarcity of the world's food supply is causing attention to be paid to the suggestion that we should use what is called "ecological information." For some years past the Zoological Department has been collecting information as to the number of whales and other geographical distributions of the various species. Any regulations, national or international, for the capture and killing of whales must be based on the knowledge thus accumulated. Reports have already been furnished to the Colonial Office on this subject, as well as on the hunting of elephant seals and the acclimatization of reindeer in South Georgia. The protection of birds is another subject on which the Colonial Office frequently refers to the Museum. The food-value of the eggs of wild birds is also under active investigation.

All work, truly says the Blue Book, "connected with the conservation and arrangement of the collection of fishes may be regarded as of potential economic importance." Officers of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, with other students of fishery questions, find in the national collections material for their researches. A commercial fishing company which proposed to exploit a new region took the sensible step of first making a collection of the fishes and crustaceans (lobsters, etc.) found there and submitting it to the Natural History Museum for an accurate report. Government departments have also been furnished with reports on the poisonous fishes of the West Indies, on the various kinds of fish preserved as "sardines," and on the lobsters of the Cape. Brands of tinned "lobster" have been examined for the London Chamber of Commerce, sometimes with curious results; one such brand consisted of the leg-muscles of a large Japanese crab. Crustaceans have damaged telegraph cables and transmitted disease. Barnacles are the worst foulers of ship bottoms. In all these cases the information and advice asked for have been given.

The presence of our Armies in Egypt has caused many inquiries to be sent to the Zoological Department, and most of these relate to mollusca. The flatworms, generally called *Rhyaria*, which infest the waters of Egypt and produce the irritating disease known as bilharziasis, passes part of its life in the bodies of various *Succinea* of these have been reported on. In Egypt also a small has proved an agricultural pest, in Jamaica a slug devastates rubber plantations, in other distant lands molluscs transmit disease or effect material damage. To the Natural History Museum all the sufferers come for help.

The Museum has advised on the itch mite, mites that damaged stored oats in Flanders and stored corn in Colombia, mites that caused parasitic mange in horses, and one suspected of transmitting anthrax in camels at Aden. Poultry, sheep, ostriches, human beings, vegetation, and furniture are all liable to attacks by mites, and frequent appeals to the Natural History Museum from all parts of the world. The same is true of the various parasitic worms.

GEOLOGY, FOSSILS, AND MINERALS.

Nor are the fossil animal and plants preserved in the Department of Geology of no practical value. To take one instance, when borings are made for water, or coal, or other mineral substances, it is only the fossils contained in the cores that give any clue to the age of the rocks and enable geologists to identify them at the surface, and so to construct exact sections. It is in this way that the Department has aided the military authorities in Cyprus over the water supply, and helped mining engineers seeking for the valuable potash salts in a hitherto unworked region. When our troops went to Italy,

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE NEWEST REPUBLIC.

THE UKRAINE AND ITS PEOPLE.

War is supposed to remind us, of the geography we learnt at school, but even Macaulay's schoolboy may well have been at a loss this week when called on to identify the people and the territory of the new Ukraine Republic. The school books and school maps ignore it, and even the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* merely refers to it as a "formerly" existing district, and only gives us two lines, with two dates; as its history. If Byron were still read we might be reminded of Mazepa, bound to his "Ukraine steed," but none of us would get much further.

And yet our new State is an ancient one, more ancient than the Russian Empire. It has a language and a literature of its own, as distinct from Russian as that of Poland or Bohemia, and it claims the allegiance of over twenty million people. It has secured the adhesion of the South-Western Russian Army, under General Volodhenko, and it formally claims possession of the whole of the powerful Black Sea Fleet. It has a Minister of War, General Petljura, with a Chief of Staff and a Commander-in-Chief, as Kieff; and it did not hesitate to repel with contempt the "ultimatum" presented to it by the "usurpers" of Petrograd.

THE CENTRAL RADA.

The Ukraine Parliament calls itself the Central Rada; a singular Ministry has been formed, and the territory delimited provisionally, at least. Anyone possessing a fairly good map of Russia, with the "governments" marked, will have no great difficulty in tracing the outline of the new Republic, which occupies the lower valley of the Dnieper and the Dniester. It extends from the Austrian and Rumanian frontiers, north to the Pripiet, and south and east to the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, with a considerable enclave to the east of the sea. Its chief cities and centres of population are Kieff, Odessa, Charkoff, and Ekaterinoslav.

Reckoned by "governments" (provinces), it comprises Kieff, Shernogoff, Poltava, Charkoff, Volhynia, Podolia, Cherson, and Ekaterinoslav, with portions of Tauria, Grodnov, Siedletz and Lublin, Kurak, Voronezh, and Chelm. There are also at least three million "Little Russians" (as they have been called, by Russia) in Galicia, and a considerable number in Bessarabia. A careful calculation estimates the Little Russians throughout the Empire at 22,500,000, or something like 16 per cent. of the whole population, and that they constitute not the least capable and industrious portion of the people and inhabit an important section of rich and fertile land is evident from the fact that, whereas the population of all European Russia averages only nineteen to the square kilometre, that of the Ukraine averages, such as Kieff, Poltava, Kurak, and Charkoff, averages over fifty.

A BORDER STATE.

The name Ukraine is simply the Polish word "mark" or border, and was given to the country at a time when it constituted the southern frontier of Poland, against the Turks and Tartars. In 1666 Poland was forced to cede the eastern portion of the Ukraine, and in 1793 the remainder, to Russia, in whose possession it has since remained. The people of the Ukraine are distinguished from perhaps every other by the fact that, although they can trace their nationality, their language, and the beginnings of their literature to the twelfth century, they have never had what could be called a properly organised separate national existence with a settled Government. We find them from time to time dominated by Lithuanians, Poles, even by Cossacks and by Turks, and their land ravaged by successive nomad hordes. Voltaire, who tells the story of Mazepa, speaks of the Ukraine as "un des pays plus fertiles du monde, et des plus deserts." Their subjection to Russia has at least given the people peace and prosperity, but it has never extinguished their intense sentiment of nationality. The country was divided up and deprived of its very name by Elizabeth. Language and literature were suppressed by Alexander II, and his successors to the present day; yet at the first possible moment of "freedom restored" the people spontaneously met and declared themselves citizens of a "Federal State," ready and willing to discuss terms with a properly constituted national State, but refusing to permit of any dictation from Petrograd or elsewhere. They declare that "the whole Russian Republic must become a federation of free and equal peoples."—P.M.G.

information as to the geology was urgently demanded; it was only in this Department that the geological maps of the Italian survey were to be found. In the same Department the geologists of the Belgian Army had previously studied. Other instances that may perhaps be given when peace returns will show a more curious connection between fossils and warfare.

The economic importance of minerals is obvious to all; an exact knowledge of their occurrence is of supreme importance. Much of the information frequently required can only be obtained from the geologist and carefully labelled national collections. Before the war these collections furnished Germany with profitable knowledge. The officer in charge of them can say definitely that the rocks and cement used by the enemy for his fortifications in Flanders were of German origin.

The Botanical Department has helped in many matters which cannot yet be made public, but it is permissible to mention that it has reported on the wood used in the propeller of a Zeppelin brought down in this country, and has advised as to samples of wood submitted for a like purpose. The relations of this Department to the production of food are particularly close.

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HOW TO KEEP WELL.

Vigour of body and clearness of mind depend largely on the vitalising force of nourishment derived from food. This can only be obtained if the stomach, liver and bowels are working properly. If these organs—the machinery of digestion—are out of order, then the food you take simply clogs the system, ferments in the stomach, giving rise to flatulence, acidity, and heartburn. Or through the slow action of the bowels in passing the waste material, impurities arise which taint what should be the rich, pure blood stream. The liver, overtaxed and burdened with the extra strain put upon it, afflicts you with drowsiness and gloominess; the eyes lose their lustre and have the yellow hue of biliousness. Remember that for 50 years Mother Seigel's Syrup has been bringing relief to sufferers from disordered digestion and put it to the test in your own case. It is because Mother Seigel's Syrup goes to the seat of digestive troubles that it is so effective in banishing them. Mother Seigel's Syrup is composed of more than ten varieties of roots, herbs and fruits, which in combination, exert a remarkably beneficial effect on the organs of digestion by toning, strengthening and stimulating them to healthy activity. Mother Seigel's Syrup has the patronage of a vast public in all parts of the world, because it has won their confidence by thousands of cases of former sufferers. Their experience may be yours also, if you give Mother Seigel's Syrup a fair trial.

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KATORI MARU ... Sat., 13th April, 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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TENYO MARU	24,000	TUES., 9th Apr.
SHIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES., 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	24,000	SAT., 27th Apr.
PERSEA MARU	19,000	FEL., 10th May

The S.S. "Nippon Maru" and S.S. "Persea Maru" call call at Shanghai.

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(TRANS-PACIFIC)

"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr. at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Apr. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY, 24th Mar. at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 28th Mar. at 8 A.M.
"KALBO MARU"	SUNDAY, 31st Mar. at 10 A.M.
"JOSEIN MARU"	MONDAY, 1st Apr. at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

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